

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please replace all of the claims with the following:

Claim 1 (withdrawn): A method of making an infrared detection medium, comprising the steps of:

dissolving a polymer and at least one chromophore dye in a solvent to form a chromophore dye/polymer/solvent mixture, wherein said at least one chromophore dye emits visible lights when irradiated with infrared light;

placing the resulting mixture onto a surface to substantially evaporate the solvent and form a substantially dry chromophore dye containing polymer film.

Claim 2 (withdrawn): The method of making an infrared detection medium according to claim 1, wherein the at least one chromophore dye is selected from the group consisting of a Type 1 chromophore, a Type 2 chromophore, a Type 3 chromophore, and a Type 4 chromophore.

Claim 3 (withdrawn): The method of making an infrared detection medium according to claim 2, further comprising the steps of:

pressing at least a portion of the substantially dry polymer film between first and second transparent substrates;

heating the substrates to a temperature below the polymer melting temperature until the

polymer film adheres to the substrates.

Claim 4 (withdrawn): The method of making an infrared detection medium according to claim 3, wherein the polymer is polyvinyl butyral.

Claim 5 (withdrawn): The method of making an infrared detection medium according to claim 4, wherein the solvent is methylene chloride.

Claim 6 (withdrawn): The method of making an infrared detection medium according to claim 2, wherein the step of dissolving a polymer and at least one chromophore dye in a solvent to form a chromophore dye/polymer/solvent mixture further comprises the steps of:

layering one or more layers of the substantially dry polymer film between first and second transparent substrates;

heating the substrates to a temperature above the polymer melting temperature until the chromophore dye/polymer mixture undergoes a separation of phases.

Claim 7 (withdrawn): The method of making an infrared detection medium according to claim 6, wherein the polymer is polyvinyl butyral.

Claim 8 (withdrawn): The method of making an infrared detection medium according to claim 7, wherein the solvent is methylene chloride.

Claim 9 (withdrawn): The method of making an infrared detection medium according to claim 2, wherein the step of dissolving a polymer and at least one chromophore dye in a solvent to form a chromophore dye/polymer/solvent mixture further comprises the step of:

adding scattering beads to the chromophore dye/polymer/solvent solution.

Claim 10 (withdrawn): The method of making an infrared detection medium according to claim 9, wherein the polymer is polyvinyl butyral.

Claim 11 (withdrawn): The method of making an infrared detection medium according to claim 10, wherein the solvent is methylene chloride.

Claim 12 (currently amended): A method of making an infrared detection card having a transparent region for visibly detecting infrared radiation and an opaque region for visibly detecting infrared radiation, comprising the steps of:

forming a substantially transparent infrared detection medium;

forming a substantially opaque infrared detection medium; and

mounting the substantially transparent infrared detection medium together with ~~[[and]]~~ the substantially opaque infrared detection medium ~~on a substrate~~, wherein at least one of the transparent infrared detection medium and the opaque infrared detection medium include a chromophore dye.

Claim 13 (currently amended): The method of making an infrared detection card having a transparent region for visibly detecting infrared radiation and an opaque region for visibly detecting infrared radiation according to claim 12, wherein the transparent infrared detection medium and the opaque infrared detection medium are mounted on a [[the]] substrate including ~~includes~~ laser safety warning information.

Claim 14 (original): The method of making an infrared detection card having a transparent region for visibly detecting infrared radiation and an opaque region for visibly detecting infrared radiation according to claim 13, wherein the substrate comprises cardboard.

Claim 15 (currently amended): A method of making an infrared detection card having a transparent region for visibly detecting infrared radiation, comprising the steps of:

forming a substantially transparent infrared detection medium including a chromophore dye;

mounting the substantially transparent infrared detection medium on a substrate.

Claim 16 (original): The method of making an infrared detection card having a transparent region for visibly detecting infrared radiation according to claim 15, wherein the substrate includes laser safety warning information.

Claim 17 (original): The method of making an infrared detection card having a transparent region for visibly detecting infrared radiation according to claim 16, wherein the substrate comprises cardboard.

Claim 18 (currently amended): A method of making an infrared detection card having an opaque region for visibly detecting infrared radiation, comprising the steps of:

forming a substantially opaque infrared detection medium including a chromophore dye;
mounting the substantially opaque infrared detection medium on a substrate.

Claim 19 (original): The method of making an infrared detection card having an opaque region for visibly detecting infrared radiation according to claim 18, wherein the substrate includes laser safety warning information.

Claim 20 (original): The method of making an infrared detection card having an opaque region for visibly detecting infrared radiation according to claim 19, wherein the substrate comprises cardboard.

Claim 21 (currently amended): A method of using an infrared laser detection card having an opaque region for visibly detecting infrared radiation to detect mode-lock operation in a mode-lock infrared laser, comprising the steps of:

inserting the opaque region of the card into the beam path of the infrared laser; and

observing the opaque region of the card to determine if the laser is operating in a mode-lock state by observing the brightness of an area on the opaque area resulting from the infrared laser causing a chromophore dye in the opaque area to fluoresce.

Claim 22 (currently amended): An infrared detection card having a substantially transparent region for visibly detecting infrared radiation and a substantially opaque region for visibly detecting infrared radiation, comprising ~~consisting of~~:

a substantially transparent infrared detection medium including a chromophore dye; and

a substantially opaque infrared detection medium including a chromophore dye, [[:]]

wherein the substantially transparent infrared detection medium and the substantially opaque infrared detection medium are mounted together ~~on a substrate~~.

Claim 23 (original): The infrared detection card having a substantially transparent region for visibly detecting infrared radiation and a substantially opaque region for visibly detecting infrared radiation according to claim 22, wherein the substantially transparent infrared detection medium and the substantially opaque infrared detection medium are mounted on a substrate including ~~includes~~ laser safety warning information.

Claim 24 (original): The infrared detection card having a substantially transparent region for visibly detecting infrared radiation and a substantially opaque region for visibly detecting infrared radiation according to claim 23, wherein the substrate comprises cardboard.

Claim 25 (currently amended): An infrared detection card having a substantially transparent region for visibly detecting infrared radiation, consisting of:

a substantially transparent infrared detection medium including a chromophore dye;

wherein the substantially transparent infrared detection medium is mounted on a substrate.

Claim 26 (original): The infrared detection card having a substantially transparent region for visibly detecting infrared radiation according to claim 25, wherein the substrate includes laser safety warning information.

Claim 27 (original): The infrared detection card having a substantially transparent region for visibly detecting infrared radiation according to claim 26, wherein the substrate comprises cardboard.

Claim 28 (currently amended): An infrared detection card having a substantially opaque region for visibly detecting infrared radiation, consisting of:

a substantially opaque infrared detection medium including a chromophore dye;

wherein the substantially opaque infrared detection medium is mounted on a substrate.

Claim 29 (original): The infrared detection card having a substantially opaque region for

visibly detecting infrared radiation according to claim 28, wherein the substrate includes laser safety warning information.

Claim 30 (original): The infrared detection card having a substantially opaque region for visibly detecting infrared radiation according to claim 29, wherein the substrate comprises cardboard.

Claim 31 (withdrawn): A method of forming an infrared laser detection card, the method comprising:

- combining a chromophore with monomer to form a mixture;
- polymerizing the mixture to form a solid;
- hot-pressing the solid to form the infrared laser detection card.

Claim 32 (withdrawn): The method of forming an infrared laser detection card according to claim 31, wherein the chromophore is selected from the group consisting of a Type 1 chromophore, a Type 2 chromophore, a Type 3 chromophore, and a Type 4 chromophore.

Claim 33 (withdrawn): The method of forming an infrared laser detection card according to claim 32, wherein the monomer is styrene.

Claim 34 (withdrawn): The method of forming an infrared laser detection card according to claim 32, wherein the monomer is methyl-methacrylate.

Claim 35 (withdrawn): A method of measuring the duration of mode-locked laser pulses, the method comprising:

projecting a mode-locked laser beam into the input of a nonlinear pulse autocorrelator apparatus for splitting the beam into two beams that follow different optical paths;

projecting the two beams onto an infrared laser detection card to illuminate at least a portion of the detection card;

detecting the visible fluorescence intensity of the illuminated portion of the detection card as a function of the temporal delay between the two beams.